

SAN JUAN'S STORES

and Small Salaries.

A LOOK AT THE MARKETS

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter.) Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 30, 1899. Take a walk with me this morning through the city of San Juan. We are in the capital of Porto Rico, one of the strangest of all the new towns which Uncle Sam has taken from Spain. What a queer piece of Yankee property it is. It is only the American flags which fly from the buildings, our soldier boys upon the streets and the heavy wagons drawn by army mules, which are gathering up the garbage, that remind us

The houses are of brick, covered with stucco. They are painted all colors of the rainbow, and their green shuftters cover holes in the walls, without glass or window frames. Most of the shutters are open now, for it is day. At night they will be sealed up as tight as a drum head, and the only ventilation will come through the little square holes in the shutter, each of the size of a playing card.

We can see into the houses as we go along the streets. The ground floors are as open as the homes of Japan. There a woman is combing her hair. Next door one sits with a hand sewing machine on her lap, while another in the same family is making her

another in the same family is making her toilet in full sight of the passers-by.

The rooms along the sidewalks are workshops by day and sleeping places by night. Here is a shoemaker, with his boys sitting at their benches about him, all pegging and sewing. The wife, a rather pretty young girl, is running a machine at the back and a bright-eyed, nude baby rolls about on the floor. the floor.

Next door is a grocery and further on are

Next door is a grocery and further on are

dressmakers' establishments. See, each has a half dozen or more black and brown Porto Rican girls working machines or sewing and stitching by hand. There is a shoe store further on. As we It has a little stall just our at one side, our of the top of which a lady's head peeps. That is the stall where women go when they try on their shoes. They are very chary of showing their ankles, although the state of the sta their children or little sisters may be trotting around half-naked.

In the Shops of San Juan.

But let us take a close look at the stores. They are like caves walled with shelves. They seem exceedingly small, but they are filled with buyers and sellers. For a week after I came here I thought San Juan had no business to speak of. I know better now. These little caves or box-like rooms are only show rooms and sample rooms to the great quarters at the back, which are filled with all sorts of goods. I find that some of the merchants carry large stocks, and that not a few do a business of several hundred thousand dollars

The most of the trading is done in cash, although it was different before the war. Then credit was given from coffee crop to coffee crop, but now all money transactions are unsettled, and trade is suffering from change of government. The rich Spaniards lave left, and the Americans who have so far come are not money spenders. They are army and navy officials who make most of their purchases of the commissary department. They receive comparatively small salaries, and much of their money back to America.

But here we are at a dry goods establishment. It is one of the biggest of San Juan. I know the merchant, and he will show us over his store. The little cubby hole we enter is walled with shelves. It has hardly room for the clerks to turn around in, and you would not suppose that the stock all told was worth more than \$2,000. You are mistaken. This man has \$200,000 worth of goods packed away in the rear. He is a large wholesale dealer and he has several branch stores in San Juan. We walk with him through one dark room after another filled with boxes and bales. Some of the goods are yet unopened. They lie in their original packages awaiting orders. We find the same thing in the drug stores, in the hard-ware stores, and, in fact, in all stores.

Queer Business Signs.

All the business of Porto Rico is done in Spanish. It would be foolish for our people to send commercial travelers here who cannot speak Spanish, and an American merchant who did not understand the language would fare badly. The business signs here are in Spanish. You see them over the stores. They are not the names of the owners and give no indication of the character of the goods for sale. There is one named La Perla, or "The Pearl." is one named La Perla, or "The Pearl."

It is a notion store. Opposite it is a dry goods establishment, over which I see the words "El Gallo de Oro," or "The Golden Cock," while further down the street is a hardware store labeled "The Flower of July". nardware store labeled "The Flower of July." There is a store here labeled "La Nina," or "The Maiden," which really sells gentlemen's shirts and hats, and a barber shop labeled "La Hija de Borinquen," "The Daughter of Borinquen." A man never puts his own name over his store. I suppose he chooses the name of the mascot which he thinks is to bring him luck.

I am much interested in the Porto Rican lerks. We see many of them as we walk through the streets. Some do not wear coats or vests, but clean white shirts and pantaloons, with a fancy belt between. They are sleek looking, dapper young dandies, and excellent salesmen. however, would not keep a New York clerk in cigars—and soda water. The average salary is 10 pesos a month and board. Discount the pesos at 40 per cent and you have a salary of six American dollars, and you can cut down the board to about the same ratio. It consists of a cup of coffee am a piece of dry bread for breakfast, or soup, meat and vegetables and a dessert for luncheon, and of about the same for dinner. The clerks live in the back rooms of the stores on the ground floor. Each has his cot, which is folded up in the day time, and he takes turns for his primping the common looking glass. The merchant usually lives in the swell quarters over the store, for all well-to-lo people in

The Porto Rican clerk puts in from elxteen to seventeen hours per day. He takes down the shutters at 7 in the morning and by 7:30 trade is in full blast. It keeps on all day, with the exception of an hour at noon, say from 11:30 to 12:30, and continues on until 10 or 11 at night. Some of as big as

Juan live above stairs.

hour, and not a few are open from 7 a.m. until 11 p.m.

And are there many young men who want

Business Methods of Uncle Sam's

West Indian Subjects.

HOW GOODS ARE BOUGHT AND SOLD

All the Clerks Have Long Hours and Small Salaries.

How Gomes Methods of Uncle Sam's West Indian Subjects.

How Goods Are Bought and Sold Hours and Small Salaries.

How Goods Are Bought And Sold Hours and Small Salaries.

How Goods Grade Hours Sold Hours and Small Salaries.

How Goods Are Here many young men who want such positions at \$6 per month?

Yes, any amount of them. They are glad to get them and anxious to hold them. They work a year or so before they are advanced and when they rise to \$20 or \$30 a month they begin to put on airs. About this time they take lodgings outside the stores and aspire to a partnership in the business. Good clerks are often taken into partnership by their employers, but it is only after years of service.

These low wages prevail in all branches of trade. One of the best cutters in the most fashionable tailor shop here receives less than \$1 a day. He has to work every day and Sunday, from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m., and his master is always telling him he is paying him too much wages.

The Peddlers of San Juan.

The Peddlers of San Juan.

Quite a lot of business is done in the Porto Rican cities by peddlers. The streets are full of hucksters, candy sellers and ice cream vendors. Each has his own cry and man peddling chickens. He is yelling a cry

it does not attract me, she picks up a squash the size of a peck measure and asks me to buy. Over there is a woman selling tomatoes. They are no bigger than-marbles and have probably grown wild.

I ask the price of eggs of a man at one of the counters in the building and am told they are identicated. told they are 4 centavos apiece, or about 28 cents of our money a dozen. Eggs are high all over Porto Rico. The chickens, as you can see from the little ones all about us, are game fowls, and it occurs to us that there might be money in an American chicken form near San Juan. Chickens are chicken farm near San Juan. Chickens are easily raised here, but such a thing as one the size of a Langshan, a Plymouth rock or a mammoth buff Cochin is unknown. It would be as great a curiosity as an ostrich. Queer Market Scenes.

Get out of the way of that goat! There are goats wandering about through the court picking up what they can get. They are stray goats belonging to the city, and

do not seem to bother the peddlers. Let us go over there and visit the butch-Let us go over there and visit the butchers. They sell chiefly beef, and we look in vain for mutton or lamb. There are but few lambs in Porto Rico, and the only meat of the town is beef and pork. The hogs are of the black, razor-back variety. They are lean and scrawny, but their meat is delicious. You seldom see them in the market, for when one is killed in the country the neighbors come in and all have a great feast. A common way of cooking the great feast. A common way of cooking the thog is to stick a sharp stick through it from one end to the other and roast it as a whole over the coals. Don't turn up your noses. It is by no means bad, I can tell you.

Among the Butchers.

The staple meat, however, is beef. There is no better beef in Chicago than that which is furnished by the cattle of Porto Rico. The only trouble is that there are no cold storage plants nor ice houses in which to keep it and freeze it, and it must be eaten the same day it is killed. All the meat of San Juan comes from one man. He has bought the right to furnish the meat for the city for so much a year, and the butchers have to take the cattle which are brought to the city slaughter houses by him. The meat is all subject to government inspection, and at present I believe the prices are fixed so that each butcher sells at the same rate. Over each meat stall this marning we see the figures "28." This is the price per kilo for which beef is selling. A kilo is 2 1-5 pounds, so that beef is sellng at about a shilling of our money per pound.

In another part of the market we find the walls ring with them from daylight dried beef for sale. This is brought here until dark and after dark. Here comes a in great quantities from Venezuela and otherwheres and it often brings a better



five centavos-about forty-five cents apiece of our money.

But see those queer bundles he has under his arm. He seems to be a feather peddler as well. The bundles are wrapped with jagua palm bark, and out of their ends stick what look like feather dusters. Now he has turned about and we see the other ends of his bundles. Each contains a live turkey, and it is poking its head out of the fored the heat of American source but re-The turkeys are laid flat with their bark. legs doubled up under them. The legs and wings are bound around with strings, and the whole is wrapped up in the thick bark of the jagua palm. In this way he can carry three or four turkeys, and at the same time the dozen or so chickens he has thrown over his shoulders.

I ask as to prices and find that turkeys are exceedingly cheap, while the chickens are dear. As I talk to him a man comes up with a round basket the size of one of our bushel baskets slung to his shoulders. It seems to be filled with dry leaves. I thrust in my hand and find that it contains eggs, which are packed about in this way.

How They Sell Ice and Bread.

But there comes the ice cart of San Juan It takes two such to supply the city. It is hardly bigger than a dry goods box and is hauled about on wheels by a donkey. The the recent Christian Endeavor convention ice here is manufactured. It is shipped in in Detroit, has gone to Northfield, Mass., hogsheads to the interior of the island on an ox cart and considering the slow method

of transport lasts pretty well. Behind the ice wagon is a bread peddler. He stands there near that beer saloon over which you see the sign of one of our American beers. See the basket of bread upon his head. It is as big around as a wash tub and the long loaves stand out on all sides. Each of these loaves costs six centavos or four cents. They are made of American flour and are baked by professional bakers. No bread is made in the homes of the Porto Ricans. The poor can' one relies on the bakers, who furnish fresh bread every day. They make as good bread as you can find anywhere in America. It is



The Bread Peddler.

light and crisp, with a crust as delicious a that which you get in Paris or Vienna.

The bread is peddled about from house to house and you find bread peddlers far off in the country districts selling the loaves. I have gone into some of the bake shop Bare-armed men knead the bread just as do and lay it away in old-fashioned bake ovens which look more like furnaces than anything else. This is done at night and in the morning it is ready for sale.

The Markets of San Juan.

But let us go to the markets and see what the Porto Ricans eat. We cross the wide Plaza, walk up the hill between the post office and city hall, and come at last to a long, low building surrounding a court. We hear the din of buying and selling as we approach it. We enter and find ourselves in the midst of about an acre of Porto Ricans, negroes, mulattoes and whites. There are men, women, children and ba-bies buying and selling, chatting and squawling. There are black-faced women in white or are called the selling and selling. squawing. There are black-laced women in white or gay calicoes with bandana handkerchiefs about their heads. There are market men wearing nothing but shirts and pants, the former cut very low at the

Women squat on the floor with vegeta-bles and fruits piled around them. Here is one selling egg plants, some of which are as big as pumpkins. She offers me one the size of a foot ball for 6 cents, and, seeing

we do not understand, holding out as he does so one of the three dozen fowls he has tied together by their legs and slung but the Porto Ricans like it. They cook over his shoulder.

The chickens squawk as he carries them along the street, and their shrill cries are apparently in opposition to his statement that he will sell fine chickens for seventyfive centagon, about forth for seventy-

A Life Saved by Codfish.

It is a curious thing that these people do fused them. He was tempted with all sorts of dainties from our commissary department in vain. At last when he was thought to be dying his wife, who lived five miles away, was sent for. She came and cooked him a stew of stale codfish and rice. he greedily swallowed, and on this diet re-

In this same connection it is hard to go the Porto Rican horses to eat American oats or corn. They prefer the rough hard grass of the fields and turn up their noses at bran and baled hay. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

N THE CHURCHES

Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of this city, who was one of the leading speakers at to be present at the seventeenth season of the Moody conference and Bible lectures which began this week Dr. Hamlin is expected to make several addresses during the meetings. There are about 600 student delegates in attendance. This conference is open to all members of evangelical church es. Other prominent church leaders who have promised to attend are Revs. Drs. W. H. P. Faunce and A. F. Schauffer of New York, Dean George Hodges of Cambridge Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, Mr. Robert E. Speer, Mr. R. P. Wilder and Mr. John R. Mott of New York, all of whom are well known here.

The American Volunteers, a post of which was recently established in Washington, are rapidly increasing in strength, and new members are added almost nightly. Services are held in the open air and in a hall every evening. There are now severa soldiers in the "training fort," 801 4th street southeast, and some of these wil soon be sent to other cities to organize posts there. It is the intention of the commander of this district to thoroughly canvass North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia in the interest of the movement, of which Ballington Booth is the head. Ir this city Captain Haslam and his wife who are aids-de-camp to the commanding officer, spend nearly every Sunday morning holding services in some of the Protestant churches, and they have been heartily wel-comed wherever they have appeared. The coming annual reunion of the mem-

bers of Presbyterian churches in Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia and Southern Pennsylvania, which will take place at Pen Mar, Pa., on the 25th instant excites much interest among the members of the denomination here. This reunion promises to be one of the largest affairs of the kind ever held. Among the speakers who have promised to take part in the exercises are Rev. Dr. Moore, professor of Hebrew literature in Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Dr. R. G. Ferguson, the retiring moderator of the United Presbyterian Church and president of Westminster College, and Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart, pastor of Market Square Church, Harrisburg. The subjects Church, Harrisburg. The subjects to be treated by the speakers named are respectively, "Presbyterianism and Education, Presbyterian Breadth and Narrowness and "The Working Church." The music expected to be a special feature of the re-union and will be furnished by a trained chorus choir composed of the leading singers of Harrisburg.

The Southern Methodists of this city and vicinity have been well represented this week at the annual session of the Balti-more conference Sunday school convention and Epworth League conference, which wa held at Salem. Va., and of which the churches of the denomination here form a churches of the denomination here form a part. The meeting was regarded as the most important of the kind that has yet been held. The president of the organization was Rev. J. O. Knott, formerly of Washington, and Miss Margaret Waesche of this city conducted a conference on "Third Department Work." Mr. W. W. Millan, also of Washington, made an address on "Normal Class Methods." Among the other topics of discussion were: "The Alm of the Sunday School and Its Influence on Child Life," by Rev. E. V. Regester of Alexandria, Va.; "Methods of Work," by Rev. F. P. Prettyman of Staunton, Va.; "The Missionary Work of the Sunday School," by Rev. Dr. S. K. Cox of Winchester, Va.; "City Union Work," by Mr. C. H. Claiborne of Baltimore. The opening sermon was delivered by Bishop A. W. Wil-

son, and the closing address by Rev. Dr. W. H. D. Harper, formerly pastor of Mount Vernon Place Church, this city, now of Roanoke, Va.

It is understood that Rey. Dr. Stern and Mr. Simon Wolf of this city will be among the principal speakers at the Jewish Chautauqua at Atlantic City, the third annual assembly of which began Friday of this week, and will continue until the 30th instant. Special attention will be given at the sessions of the assembly to matters bearing upon Jewish educational work throughout the United States. There will also be popular lectures and entertainments. throughout the United States. There will also be popular lectures and entertainments, conferences of study, conferences of the Chautauqua courses of study, conferences of teachers and Sabbath school workers and a reunion of Chautauquans. Many well-known rabbis and prominent teachers have promised to make addresses. The attendance is expected to be very large.

Among the invited speakers, besides those named, are Revs. Drs. D. W. Amram and H. Berkowitz of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Kohler and Prof. Richard Gottheil of New York and Prof. Leon H. Vincent of Cincinnati. The latter will lecture on Heine, Zangwill and Kipling.

The exercises tomorrow (Sunday) morning will include addresses by Prof. G. Bamberger, principal of the Jewish Training School of Chicago; Daniel P. Hays of New York, president of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, and Rev. Dr. Berkowitz of Philadelphia, chancellor of the society.

Divine service will be held Friday evenings and Saturday mornings, and sermons will be preached by Rev. Louis Carenae. also be popular lectures and entertainments

Divine service will be held Friday evenings and Saturday mornings, and sermons will be preached by Rev. Louis Grossman of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. George Kohut of Dallas, Tex.; Rev. Moses J. Gries of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. M. Samfield of Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. Israel Aaron of Buffalo, N. Y., and Rev. George Solomons of Vicksburg. Miss. The sessions will be held at the Beth Israel Synagogue, on Pennsylvania avenue. Miss. The sessions will be held at the Beth Israel Synagogue, on Pennsylvania avenue, while the popular lectures will be delivered on the new steel pier, at the foot of Virginia avenue. The social reunions will be held at the Hotel Islesworth.

Thirty members of the order of Sisters of Previdence, who are connected with the Catholic University, have gone to Ellicott City, Md., where they will go into retreat at St. Charles College for a week. At the institution they were joined by fifteen sisters of the same order from Baltimore. The retreat will be conducted by the priests at St. Charles.

Between 150 and 200 Epworth Leaguers from Washington alone will, it is expected, start for Indianapolis, Ind., early next week for the purpose of attending the blennial meetings of the International Epworth League convention in that city from the 20th to the 23d, inclusive. A circular received states in part:

"By a joint resolution of the last legislature of Indiana, the state house, a most magnificent building, together with the spacious capitol grounds, was placed at the disposal of the Epworth Leaguers. Arrangements have been made to utilize the immense corridors as a place of registration, and delegates are expected to register the first thing after reaching Indianapolis. "The convention, the fourth of its kind, will be opened in due form. Thursday afternoon next at 2:30 o'clock, by addresses of welcome from the governor of Indiana, the mayor of the city and other prominent persons.

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persons.

"The responses will be made by some of the leading representatives from the three great branches of the Methodist Church. The great assembly tent, which will seat 7.500 persons, will be pitched on the court house grounds. Tomlinson Hall, just opposite the court house, has a capacity two-thirds as great as the tent. English's Opera House and the central churches will also be used for the various meetings of the convention and all will be decorated in true Epworth League style.

"There will be three menster patriotic meetings on Friday night. At one of these Bishop Fowler will deliver a lecture on "Abraham Lincoln." At another Gen. John B. Gordon, commander of the confederate veterans, will give his lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy." At the third place Rev. Dr. John Potts, the general secretary of education for the Methodist Church in Canada, and Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York will both speak on International Relations.

"On the day following the close of the convention—the 24th—it is expected that there will be excursions from Indianapolis to Niagara Falls, Mammoth, Cave, Chicago and other points.

"Convention headquarters have been lo-

and other points.
"Convention headquarters have been lo-

cated at the Denison Hotel, one of the finest hotels in the country, and there the va-rious committeemen of the convention will have their headquarters during the conven-tion."

Why He Learned Thomson's Season From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I was traveling down from Cincinnati not long ago," said a New Orleans insurance man, "and became acquainted in the Pullman smoking compartment with a very agreeable gentleman from Louisville. He proved to be a man of literary taste, and in the course of a rambling conversation about books he surprised me by quoting with extraordinary freedom and accuracy from Thomson's 'Seasons.' I had never seen that very long and prosy epic since I studied it years ago at school, as a supplementary text book, and certainly I didn't dream that anybody ever read it nowadays without compulsion. I said as much, and added that I was astonished to find an admirer of what I supposed to be an obsolete work. 'I don't admire it,' he replied. 'On the con-trary, I think it the stupidest thing ever written on earth, yet I can repeat almost the entire poem from memory without

With that he told me a curious story Five years ago, he said, 'I developed an acute nervous malady, and was advised by my physician to take a trip on a sailing vessel from New York to 'Frisco, via the Horn, for the sake of complete rest. Two weeks later I left on the ship Falcon. I was the only passenger, and before my de-parture I packed a big box full of books which by accident were never brought aboard. When I discovered the fact I was wild. The captain was not a reading man, and the sole and only literature on the en tire craft consisted of a copy of "Blake's Nautical Directory" and an almanac for aking observations and Thomson's "Sea cons." How the "Seasons" got there never learned. It is a deep, dark mystery sons. out in self-defense I was obliged to read the thing, and as our voyage was unusuall prolonged by unfavorable winds, the infer al poem was absolutely seared into m memory by the time we reached the Pa-cific coast. The most distressing feature of the episode is that I have never been able to forget it. I am today the only human being on the continent who knows Thom-son's "Seasons" from end to end."

The Artful Raven. rom the Phili-delphia Times.

Many stories are told of the cleverness of the raven, a bird that really seems to have reasoning powers. One of these stories tells how a raven, by a skillful stratagem, got a young hare for its dinner. It had pounced upon the little animal, but the mother hare drove it away.

Then the raven slowly retreated, encouraging the mother to follow him, and even pretending that he was afraid of her. In this fashion he led her to a considerable distance from the young one, and then, suddenly, before the hare had time to real ze the meaning of the trick, he rose in the

air, flew swiftly back, caught the young hare in his beak and bore it away.

A similar plan was adopted by some ravens that wished to steal food from a dog. They teased him till he grew so angry that he chased them from the spot, but the artful blade turned sharply spot.

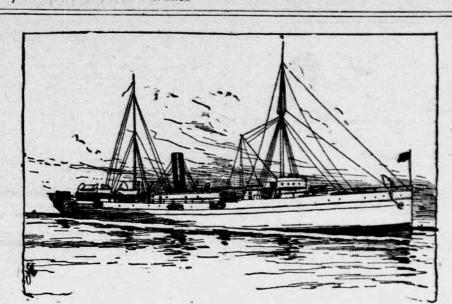
angry that he chased them from the spot, but the artful birds turned sharply round, easily reached the dish before him and carried off the choicer bits in triumph.

As to the raven's power of speech, the following story—which is given on the authority of Capt. Brown, who vouches for its truth—will show how aptly it can talk. A gentleman, while traveling through a wood in the south of England, was startled by hearing a shout of "Fall play, gentlemen; fair play!" utto ed in foud tones. The cry being presently sepeated, the traveler thought it must proceed from some one in distress, and at once began to search for him. He soon discovered two ravens flercely attacking a third. He was so struck with the appeal of the oppressed bird that he promptly rescued him.

It turned out that the victim was a tame raven belonging to a house in the neighborhood and the cartier it had weeken. raven belonging to a house in the neigh-borhood, and the cry that it had used so opportunely was one of many that it had been taught to utter,

Smith-"You're looking rather fagged Brown."

Brown—"Yes, have been troubled with insomnia lately." Smith-"You don't say! Boy or girl?"-"You say you managed to have a jolly Fourth in Philadelphia."
"Yes; but I felt as though I was breaking the Sabbath."—Life.



THE PRAIRIE.

THE NAVAL

Good Work That Has Been Done in Training Amateur Sailors.

REALIZE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

Will Form the Nucleus of the Great Naval Reserve.

AN EDUCATIONAL COURSE

Written for The Evening Star.

That capable officers and men may be secured for service in the United States navy in time of need 6,000 American citizens are receiving this summer instruction in the duties of man-o'-warsmen all the way up and down from the humble coal passer to the commanding officer and back again.

These young men form the Naval Militia of the United States and will be the nucleus of the great naval reserve which the Navy Department proposes organizing immediately after the passage of the bill which will be resubmitted to Congress early in the coming session. Although expecting the adoption of the proposed measure, by which a larger draft can be had in case of war, the department is still doing its best with the material now at hand and is molding into fine shape the present organizations of the states bordering on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, the great lakes and the Pacific seaboard. Three vessels of the navy have been assigned to training duty during the present summer—the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which is now taking the Atlantic coast militia on their annual cruise; the U. S. S. Michigan, which is cruising with the organizations of the great lakes, and the auxiliary cruiser Badger now on her way to Sen France Badger now on her way to Sen France er Badger, now on her way to San Fran-cisco fer similar duty as training ship for the militia of the Pacific coast.

Organized for Business. Those that regard the cruises of the naval

militiamen as a vacation will certainly find themselves at fault if they talk with any member of the service that has been to sea in one of the three ships named. Contrary to a general belief which prevails, the organizations are not clubs, though many number among their members young men of wealth and social position. The department has endeavored and has succeeded in impressing upon the several militias the fact that they are organized to perfect themselves in seamanship and gunnery that they may be sufficiently trained to serve on board a regular man-of-war in time of hostilities. So satisfactory was the result obtained from following this the moment came the department was able to secure the services of a large number of officers and men of the naval militia to fill up vacancies which existed on board the service ships. Much to the regret of many of the militiamen the department did not do as they desired and place vessels at the individual disposal of the various organizations, although in several instances state formations as a body were placed on board of ships under the command of officers of the regular navy. According to the department officials the most satisfactory results were obtained from the enlistment of such cen as desired to go and the appointment of such of the officers as were able to pass of such of the omcers as were able to pass the rather exacting examination. Com-mander J. M. Hawley, who had charge of recruiting, points to the enlistment of a number of men from the Illinois militia, who were assigned to duty on the battle ship Oregon, and who earned by their good work the generous commendation of their

commanding and executive officers. Marked Improvement.

Naturally the training received during the war with Spain has benefited the militlamen, and their improvement is shown by the reports which have thus far reached the Navy Department from the captains of the Prairie and the Michigan. The Prairie has up to the present time taken out ve organizations, and is now on a cruiss with the Pennsylvania militia. It was originally intended that she should roceed to New Orleans in April to take

out the Louisiana militia on a practic

cruise, but delay in the completion of he

repairs caused the department, after con-sultation with the Louisiana organization, to dispatch her first to Brunswick, Ga., to take that militia out first. She was eight days at sea with that body and also that of South Carolina, and on the 22d of May took on board the North Carolina mili tia for a similar period. From North Caro lina the Prairie proceeded to Norfoll thence to Baltimore, Washington and Phi with the Pennsylvanians on the 16th and then sail for Jersey City, taking on board the Jersey militia on July 19 and return-ing with them on the 27th. The two battalions of the New York and the Brookly militias will be taken out separately, the first from July 28 to August 5 and the second from August 7 to August 15. Upon second from August 16 August 15. Upon the completion of this cruise the Prairie will go to New Haven and receive the Connecticut militia, whose cruise will occur between August 16 and August 24. The Rhode Island organizations, of Newport and Providence, will be at sea between August 26 and September 3, and the ship will the providence of the Reston to the ship

will then proceed to Boston to take out the Massachusetts militia, which will be absent from September 6 to 14. Having completed the cruises with the Atlant for New Orleans for the Louisiana militia Having put the Louisianians through their paces, she will proceed to Pensacola to give the Florida militiamen their sea turn. This will finish her work for the summer

Michigan and Badger. The Michigan has just returned from he

outing with the Ohio militia and will start off with the Detroit organization about the 20th instant. From Detroit she will go to Chicago to receive the Illinois naval bat-

to Chicago to receive the Hilmois navai pat-talion.

The Badger will receive the San Fran-cisco division on the 23d of July, will pick up the Eureka division on the 25th and will land them on, the 1st and 2d of August, respectively. The Santa Cruz division will be embarked on August 4 and the Santa Barbara on the 6th, and the San Diego also on the 6th, each being landed eight days after its respective embarkation. The Portland, Ore., battalion will be taken to sea on the 21st of August. to sea on the 21st of August.

The department has been particularly careful in its selection of officers and men

on these training ships, and has secured valuable instructors in every branch of the work. The results are now speaking for themselves, and the naval militiamen ap-preciate what has been done for them in this direction and are much the richer for their painstaking teachings. Practice in Gun Drill.

Appreciating that the naval militiame are especially deficient in gun drill on ac-

count of lack of weapons and ammunition, the department has endeavored to have most of their cruise devoted to target practice. To each organization the department has allotted the following supplies of am-munition: Six rounds for each 6-inch rap-

id-fire gun, making forty-eight aboard the Prairie; fifty rounds each for the six-pounders, making 300 in all, and subcaliber pounders, making 300 in all, and subcaliber ammunition in the discretion of the commanding officer—which means practically without stint. The Pacific coast organizations will be allowed six rounds for each of the Badger's 5-inch guns, fifty rounds for each of her three-pounders and the same unlimited supply for subcaliber practice. The acichigan has the same allotment for her heavy guns and for her subcaliber practice. The week's gun work is thus set out in the official program from the department:

Routine of a Week. First day-9:30 to 10:15, muster and sta-

tions at guns; instructions about training, elevating and sighting. 10:45 to 11:45, aiming drill; 1:30 to 2:30, taking apart breech mechanism; instruction concerning parts; cleaning and returning same, 3:30, after

cleaning and returning same. 3:30, after finishing above continue aiming drill till each man has made a target.

Second day—9:30 to 10:15, having sent men who were at six-inch to the six-pounders and vice versa, carry out exactly the same routine as first day.

Third day—9:30, muster at stations; subcaliber practice; crews drilled as if firing regularly, but each gun acts independently; each man fires ten shots, then "shift stations." 1:30, same as forenoon.

Fourth day—9:30 to 10:15, muster at stations; subcaliber practice; first and second gun captains fire; commence firing and cease firing by bugle, as in regular divisional drill. 10:45, aiming drill. 1:30 to 2:30, same as forenoon; after completing gun practice finish aiming drill, each man making a target. ing a target.

Fifth day—Muster at stations; each gun

frish day-Muster at stations; each gun fires six rounds at target; guns fire in suc-cession. 1:30, continue morning work. Sixth day-9:30, muster at stations; com-plete work of fifth day and when complet-ed the naval militia will be examined in all orills, signals, etc. 1:30, continue forenoon work till finished. work till finished

Duties of a Sailor.

In addition to these exercises, which will put the militiamen through a very radical course of instruction, they are given lessons in seamanship and all the other routine duties of a regular man-o'-war's-man. In the middle of the night they are called

In the middle of the night they are called to quarters for fire drill; they man the beats; aid in the fire and engine rooms; scrub decks and polish bright work, and go through the complete rounds of a Jacky's work till they are earger, indeed, for the wholesome fare of the mess.

The instruction of the officers goes along with that of the seaman save where their duties differ, and they are held up to the same requirements of deportment and discipline that are exacted of a regular officer. It is a serious matter treated seriously, and the returning militiamen are full of an added sense of their responsibilities and their growing attainments.

Creditable Rivalry.

Creditable Rivalry.

As the allotments from the appropriations for the militia will be based by the department upon the number of men making the cruise, the organizations are vieing with

With the single exception of the Michigan his work are singuwell fitted for the accommodation of larly large bodies of militiamen, having been fine merchant craft before the war, and lend themselves beautifully to the work set hem. The organizations on the lakes will

soon be better accommodated.

The naval militia has come to stay, and the men that remain in the organization after a second cruise are of that stuff upon which every reliance can be placed in nour of stress. They have proved not only their fondness, but their fitness for a naval ife, its sunshine and its storms.

BERLIN'S CLEAN STREETS.

Residents Vie With One Another in Making Them Presentable.

From the Boston Transcript Bicyclists who have ridden much on the

asphalt streets of German cities say that the tendency to "side slip" is there much less marked than on similar pavements in this country. The explanation of this fact may possibly lie in the statement which is made by the American consul at Breslau that the asphalt streets in that city are regularly washed, the purpose of the washing being to remove the slime which the asphalt seems to leave and to keep the street from being slippery. The washing has the further effect of preserving and hardening the asphalt. The care taken of he asphalt by the city authorities contrasts

strongly with the methods usually adopted in the United States.

For instance, the space in front of the consulate is divided into four squares, which are in charge of one man. After cleaning the street early in the morning he wheels out a barrow load of very fine, sharp sand and scatters it lightly over the streets to prevent slipping. On rainy days the process prevent slipping. On rainy days the process is repeated several times. Once a week the whole street is sluiced and thoroughly washed with sprinkling carts. These washed with sprinkling carts. These are followed by ample roller brushes, which sweep the water and slime into the gutter, whence it is carted away. After this the man who has charge of the street comes along with his wheelbarrow and sand sprinkler. In spring or autumn, when the streets are often sloppy and wet, the washing is done several times during the week. The man in charge of the asphalt pavement is paid 5 cents an hour, the ordinary street hands receiving 4 cents. Nobody litters up the street or puts sweepings on the pavement. There is a box kept for these. Wire baskets are fastened on lamp posts, pavement. There is a box kept for these. Wire baskets are fastened on lamp posts, against houses, fences or trees in which the public may throw waste paper while walking along. The citizens are very proud of their clean and sweet-smelling streets, and the householders have to sweep to the center of the street in front of their sidewalks every morning before 6 o'clock. The litter is piled up and soon the city teams cart it away.

"How did it happen that Miss Singleton refused to marry the curate?"
"Why, when he proposed to her she, being a little deaf, thought he was asking her to subscribe to the organ fund. So sh him she had promised her money to a recre leserving object."-Tit-Bits.

Newrich-"I want my daughter to be the most accomplished and well-bred young woman in the city."

Lady Principal—"Are you willing to be separated from her?"—Life.



LEAD SIMPLE LIVES

But the People on Tangier Island Are Thoroughly Contented.

WHICH IS SAYING A GOOD DEAL

Keep Well Up to a High Standard of Morals.

THEIR MANY SUPERSTITIONS

TANGIER ISLAND, Va., July 12, 1899. The old saying, "Live at home and board at the same place," is certainly practiced by the people of this island, a body of land three miles long and one mile wide. If there is a spot on earth where one is made to feel that he is entirely out of the world, Tangier Island surely must be that place. There is a population here of about 1,600 people, old and young, male and female, and many of these people have never been off the island, and know as little about the civilized world as a child. Men and women low on the shady side of life have

now on the shady side of life have spent their entire existence on this small piece of land, and to some of them this island embraces the whole world. Yet they are happy and contented in their primitive manner of living, and have no desire to know what is going on in the great, throbbing, busy world which lies beyond their water-bound surroundings.

On this island the British invaders made headquarters for several days in 1814 and headquarters for several days in 1814, and not far distant is Deal's Island, where good old Parson Joshua Thomas was informed

old Parson Joshua Thomas was informed by the British General Ross that it was his intention "to eat supper that night in Baltimore or in hell." The man of God prayed that Gen. Ross might not reach Baltimore, and as the general was killed at North Point before reaching Baltimore, the people were quick to believe that Parson Thomas' prayers had been answered. How much farther back than this did the people of this region put implicit faith in prayer the writer does not know, but he does know that the inhabitants of Tangier Island are intensely religious, and at the same time the most superstitious people in same time the most superstitious people in the world. As illustrative of their religious convictions it need only be stated that a few years ago they were worshiping in a small, ramshackle cabin, but a preacher from the Virginia conference was assigned to the island, and he has succeeded in working up one of the best charges in the conference district,

A Church-Going People.

Where the small cabin stood is now a handsome \$12,000 building, and the preacher receives more than \$1,000 a year to look after the spiritual affairs of the inhabitants. The islanders are always ready to centribute liberally whenever the parson finds it necessary to have the contribution box passed.

box passed.

The church is the biggest thing on the island, and more interest is taken in it than anything else. Whatever the parson says is law and gospel, even with the reughest oystermen and crabbers, who will occasionally smuggle whisky on the island. The very strictest prohibition laws are en-The very strictest prohibition laws are enforced, not by officers, but by the churchmen. During a recent protracted meeting—and they are of frequent occurrence—some roughs carried a canoe of whisky and beer to the island for the purpose of selling it, but a crowd of church people—men and women—captured the beat, threw the whisky in the bay and administered sound thrashings to the rum traders, who were glad enough to escape.

glad enough to escape.

The women nearly all go barefooted.

When they attend church they carry their shoes and stockings in their hands until the church is reached, when they sit down the church is reached, when they sit down and put them on, removing them as soon as service is over. Their dresses are of the plainest calicoes or ginghams, and are cut without flounces and frills. Bustles or tieone another in taking out the largest number of officers and men.

With the single evention of the Michigan Control of the Mic tume. Equally plain and old-fashioned is are satisfied with copperas or jeans pantaloons, which are always cut on the high-water princi-ple, never reaching below the ankle. If the ple, never reaching below the ankle. If t men wear shoes on any occasion, there nearly always an absence of socks, and the shoes are the regulation brogans. Their coat or jacket is a cross between a boy's blouse and the old-fashioned "round-about" coat. Seasons come and seasons go, but the regulation clothes for both sexes of Tangier Island never change. For ages they have dressed this way, and but few attempts have been made to change. Whenever a young Tangier Islander strays over to Crisfield, Md., and is persuaded by some of the merchants to invest in some garment other than the regulation, he is laughed and jeered at so much that it is soon discarded. There is one article of service and adornment that a male inhabitant of the island is never without—a red handkerchief. It is always with him, around

his neck, sticking in his pocket, or in his Simple Dwellings.

hand.

The homes on the island are of the rudest kind-mostly log cabins-but the interior is always scrupulously clean. The furniture is often not worthy of the name. Many of the bedsteads are of the crudest kind, made by the head of the family with no tools save a saw and an ax. Usually the home is too small for bedsteads if the family is large, and they sleep on mattresses and quilts spread on the floor. The cooking is the fireplace, the utensils consisting of a frying pan, a kettle, an oven and possibly a few pots. Cooking stoves, sew-ing machines and such modern convenences are unknown to many of the inhabitants. A large number of the people, both old and young, cannot read, but the new preacher has succeeded in advancing edu-

cation to a large extent.
Girls here sixteen years old will measure six feet and weigh two hundred pounds. They are strong and healthy, well mannered, and, above all, are taught from earliest childhood to regard virtue as above earnest children out to regard virtue as above everything in the world. For twenty-eight years past there has not been an illegiti-mate birth on the island. The men are peaceable and quiet, but there are two things for which they will fight quicker than any other. It is death to the man who attempts to or succeeds in despoiling a home, and crabbers and oystermen who poach on the grounds near the island are been few occasions for trouble from the former cause, but in years agone it was almost a weekly occurrence to have desperate and bloody battles about the latter. In recent years these have become far less numerous, but occasionally blood is made to flow. Only a few days ago Bain Web-ster, a Deal's Island oysterman, was shot ster, a Dears Island oysterman, was shot and killed on the Somerset county shore by the mate of a police boat. This war has been going on for years between the peo-ple of this region and many lives have

Their Many Superstitions. These people live by crabbing and dredg-

ing for oysters and interfere with no one

so long as they are let alone. They are, so long as they are let alone. They are, as stated, very superstitious. They have signs for everything, and almost worship the moon, by which they foretell storms and all kinds of disasters. They have a mortal dread of an owl, and the hooting of one by day or night is an omen of illuck. If it is heard at night and answered by the howl of a dog, it is a sign that one of the family will die soon. As soon as the hoot of an owl is heard a chair or stool is overturned, and if the hooting ceases at once it is a sign that the danger stool is overturned, and if the hooting ceases at once it is a sign that the danger has been warded off for a time, but if the hooting continues there is weeping and wailing in the home of the islander. The howling of a dog at night is the omen of ill-luck also, but it is not a sign of some impending danger unless it is answered by the hoot of an owl. Biliousness is cured impending danger unless it is answered by the hoot of an owl. Biliousness is cured by boring three holes in a carefully selected tree and walking three times around it, saying, "Go away, bilious." If is a matter of the utmost importance whether the one who performs the spen walks with the sun or against it, but no one knows which is the approved direction. A soiled stocking tied around the neck they believe will cure sore throat, as will also seaweed wrapped in red flannel and put under the bed. An Irish potato with a hole bored through it is a guaranteee against rheumatism on the island. They believe that a shoe turned sole up under the bed will preshoe turned sole up under the bed will pre-vent cramps, as will also the tail feathers from a white hen burned over the coals of a slow fire. These people have hundreds of just such superstitious beliefs and cling to them with all the tenacity born of ig-